



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

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1 July 1994

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-*AFR*-94-127

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## Central African Republic

### Patasse Returns, Invites Rwandans for Talks

*AB3006160094 Bangui Radiodiffusion-Television  
Centrafricaine Radio in French 1800 GMT 29 Jun 94*

[Excerpts] President Ange Felix Patasse returned to Bangui this afternoon after attending the CFA franc zone summit held in Libreville, Gabon, from 27-29 June. [passage omitted]

Upon his arrival at Bangui International Airport, President Patasse took stock of the summit and answered questions by reporters Tchapa Andede and Felix Yepassis on the Rwandan issue. Let us listen to him:

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Andede] Mr. President, the Rwandan issue was also discussed at Libreville? How did the heads of state decide to resolve this problem?

[Yepassis] Mr. President, I would also like to add this: The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] has accused the Central African Republic [CAR] of allowing the French Army to use its territory to kill our Rwandan brothers. What is your stand on the issue?

[Patasse] I believe that our stand is clear on this point. The UN Security Council agreed that humanitarian measures should be increased to save the Rwandan people. This being the case, I do not understand why people should accuse the CAR of being used to kill our Rwandan brothers. We said in Tunis that Africa must assume its responsibilities and help end the Rwandan tragedy. As democrats, we can say that out of 15 members of the UN Security Council, [figure indistinct] welcomed the humanitarian measures taken by France to help our Rwandan brothers to settle their problems by means other than the use of weapons.

If we compare the number of members who said yes and those who abstained from voting—nobody voted against the measures—we can say that 67 percent of the UN members said yes and supported France's action. Also recently, European and African countries urged support for the French stand—not to go and fight the Rwandans, but to give them true humanitarian aid. This is what we—the 14 African and Comoran states—recently reaffirmed in Libreville by adopting a common stand.

The CAR will in no way allow anyone to use its territory as a base to fight another African country. If we realize today that France is using the CAR territory to fight our Rwandan brothers militarily, I will say no to that country. I believe that this accusation is based on pure speculation. I appeal to the Rwandans themselves to end fighting and to make way for dialogue and consultations. That is what I have to say. We will support and encourage all that can bring peace to Rwanda and help our Rwandan brothers to sit around the negotiating table again. We are ready to welcome our RPF brothers here. We are a country of dialogue and we are ready to help

them without any prejudice. This is all I can offer them. [Words indistinct] if they want. If they want peace, they will be welcome in this country. [end recording]

## Rwanda

### French Troops Protect Tutsis Threatened by Hutus

*AB3006180494 Paris AFP in English 1744 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] Goshiya, Rwanda, June 30 (AFP)—About 400 Tutsis threatened by hundreds of Hutus in the hills around this western town were put under direct protection of French marines Thursday [30 June]. A French patrol found the refugees, including 100 wounded, camped just 300 meters (yards) from several hundred Hutus positioned on a ridge above them and believed to be armed.

"If we leave, they'll be massacred," a French soldier told journalists. Marines surrounded the Tutsis and were under orders to protect them.

"We'll stay as long as necessary," one of their officers told an AFP correspondent. About 100 of the refugees had bullet, grenade and machete wounds. The most seriously hurt were to be evacuated by helicopter later in the day.

### France Sends Reinforcements to South

*LD0107104094 Paris France-Inter Radio Network in French 1000 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Text] France has sent troop reinforcements to the south of Rwanda. After evacuating 94 wounded civilians to its base at Goma in Zaire, French officers said that tension was mounting at Gisenyi, on the border with Zaire, not far from Goma itself, and that Tutsis had asked to be evacuated from the region. A German woman journalist and her Zairean driver were set upon by the crowd—they were filming wounded people being treated. The soldiers accused them of being spies in the pay of the Rwandan Patriotic Front.

### First Evacuation Operations Under Way in West

*LD0107105694 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Emergency rescue operations have been taking place on certain hills in the west of Rwanda, where those who have escaped the massacres are still in danger. The French soldiers deployed within the framework of Operation Turquoise are in fact continuing to find groups, mainly of Tutsi refugees, on the hills and in the forests, whom they are attempting to snatch away from despair and fear, and indeed death. Christophe Boisbouvier, you are on the line to us this morning from one of the regions in western Rwanda. Some of the first evacuation operations have taken place, have they not?

[Boisbouvier] It is in fact a first: By means of eight helicopters acting as a shuttle service, precisely 120 wounded people were evacuated yesterday evening from these hills at Biseseiro, which are about 1,700 or 1,800 meters high and are situated 30 km or so to the south of Kibuye.

You can imagine the joy of these Tutsis who had spent two months in these hills being hunted down. Some 700 to 800 Tutsis still remain in these hills. They were protected throughout the night last night by a small French unit. They received first aid and their first food. A field hospital is due to be set up during the course of the morning. At the moment the French are declining to specify whether they are going to evacuate all these people or simply make the region secure, as they say.

[Announcer] A few days ago, when some of these groups of refugees were "discovered" by the French soldiers, no women or children were seen—where are they?

[Boisbouvier] It is true that on Tuesday, when these Tutsis were discovered, the French soldiers noticed that there were hardly any women or children. Today, surprisingly, there are some women—I have seen 10 or so—and there are also some children, so some women and some children have survived, but many others, it should be said, have been killed during these two months of pursuit. The commander of the small French unit has found a mass grave at the foot of this hill where they are located at the moment, and in the mass grave are many women and children who could not run fast enough to escape the killers, the commander said.

[Announcer] At the military level, at a tactical level, do you have the impression of an advance taking place at the moment, at least in some of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] fighters' sectors?

[Boisbouvier] To the southwest of Gitarama, in the region of Masongo and Kirinda, there is in fact a stream of Hutu refugees—about 30,000 of them—fleeing what in fact appears to be an advance by the RPF in this region. At Kirinda, for example, the front is now only five kms away, the sound of gunfire has come closer and people are obviously starting to become worried. On the roads this is causing an almost continuous stream of men

with their personal possessions, and women carrying their bundles of clothes on their heads. The fighting seems to be quite serious because at Kirinda hospital there are 50 soldiers and 30 civilians suffering from bullet wounds following clashes with the RPF.

A small French unit of about 30 men went to a location not far from this region yesterday, about 10 km from the front, but it did not go any further, and very quickly turned back after gathering information about the location and the number of Hutu refugees who may need to be helped at this spot. You know that the French soldiers do not want to approach the frontline, because they do not under any circumstances want to come between the fighting sides—the orders are still for strictly humanitarian assistance.

## Zaire

### Independence Day Observed Without Ceremonies

AB3006214894 Kinshasa Voix du Zaire in French  
1800 GMT 30 Jun 94

[Excerpt] Zaire today celebrated its 34th independence anniversary, 34 years of history against a background of calamity. Indeed, the country finds itself in a situation of steady degradation, and this doubtlessly explains the absence of ceremonies on this anniversary day. Even the traditional Te Deum Mass, which is celebrated on this day each year, was not held. Also absent today were the political parties, who certainly must be busy with the sharing of ministerial posts and petty political squabbles. However, there was a bit of color with the moving ceremony that was held this morning at the Palais du Peuple to decorate 256 general and senior officers of the Zairian Armed Forces and the Civil Guard. Some of them were admitted into and others promoted to the National Order of the Leopard. The grand chancellor of national orders, General Lubundo Nkolofa, spoke about the significance of the ceremony [words indistinct] of Zaire [word indistinct] the Belgian colonial yoke. Gen. Nkolofa, whom you are going to listen to, said that it is also an acknowledgement of the merit of the general and senior officers for remaining loyal to the military, despite the current political vicissitudes. [passage omitted including indistinct portion]



## Kenya

### **Electoral Commission Validates By-Election Results**

*EA3006194294 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] The electoral commission today gazetted the election of the seven winners of the just concluded parliamentary by-elections. Among those gazetted in the notice, signed by the commission's chairman, Justice Zaccheus Chesoni, are the late Dr. Frederic Masinde, who was declared winner for the Mathare parliamentary seat. Mr. Njehu Gatabaki of FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy]-Asili for the Githunguri seat, Reverend Javan Ommani of KANU [Kenya African National Union] for the Lurambi seat, and Mr. Japheth Shamalla of KANU for the Shinyalu parliamentary seat. Others are KANU's Benjamin Magwaga, as member of parliament for Ikolomani, and Ford-Kenya's Dr. Oburu Odinga and Joshua Ojode, for the Bondo and Ndihiwa parliamentary seats, respectively.

## Somalia

### **Ali Mahdi Radio Reports Killings by Aidid Forces**

*EA3006205094 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali Republic in Somali 1700 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] A spokesman for the Council of USC-SSA [United Somali Congress-Somali Salvation Alliance] said that forces loyal to Mohamed Farah Aidid conducted massacres and inhumane acts against members of the general public of Somalia in Afgooye District, especially along

the road leading to Afgooye and the village of Garasdhaley, in Mogadishu's Mecca, Madenia, Hodan, and (Degarin) districts.

The USC-SSA spokesman added that forces loyal to Aidid savagely massacred milk vendors who had been travelling along the Afgooye road. Some of the milk vendors were abducted, and their possessions were looted. The spokesman further added that the forces butchered Somali religious leaders, who were praying, and children, who had been attending koranic school.

The spokesman added that elderly people who had been left in their houses were also slaughtered. The forces loyal to Aidid also massacred and raped women and children in the area. At the same time, as a result of these attacks, the residents of the area were displaced and their property looted. The spokesman called upon the brave and responsible fighters of the USC-SSA to protect the innocent and defenseless, and to avoid any form of pillage. He also urged them not to imitate those who continue to create trouble and discord among Somalis.

## Tanzania

### **President Mwinyi Holds Talks With RPF Leader**

*EA3006134794 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1000 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] The chairman of the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF], Colonel Alexis Kanyarengwe, has had an hour-long meeting with President Ali Hassan Mwinyi at State House in Dar es Salaam. The nature of their discussions were not made immediately known, but on arrival in Dar es Salaam yesterday, the RPF leader said he had come to brief the president on the Rwandan conflict and to seek advice. Tanzania has been in the forefront of mediation efforts in Rwanda which is currently engulfed in a civil war that has claimed an estimated 1 million lives.

**Justice Minister, AWB Leader Interviewed**

MB3006132294 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 29 Jun 94

[Interview with Justice Minister Dullah Omar, in the Cape Town studio, and Afrikaner Resistance Movement leader Eugene Terreblanche and South African Prisoners Organization for Human Rights chief executive Golden Miles Bhudu, by SABC announcer Freek Robinson in the Johannesburg studio; from the "Agenda" program—live]

[Text] [Robinson] Good evening. We are sitting in a new South Africa but we are faced with acts of terrorism committed with some political intent. It is the new government's policy that the truth should be revealed so that everyone can be forgiven and so that the guilty can receive amnesty.

Tomorrow is the deadline for any proposals on amnesty. Thereafter, the minister of justice will determine who will be eligible for amnesty and what type of political crimes should be considered under this system.

To discuss this controversial topic, we have Minister Dullah Omar in our parliamentary studio in Cape Town, and with me is the chief executive of the South African Prisoners Organization for Human Rights, Mr. Golden Miles Bhudu, and the leader of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, Mr. Eugene Terreblanche.

Well, I believe that we have brought an interesting group of people together. Good evening to all of you. Mr. Omar I want to begin with you. Is there a specific link between the truth commission that you want to introduce and the process of granting amnesty?

[Omar] Yes. The commission of truth and reconciliation will deal with three issues. The first is the issue of amnesty or indemnity. The second is the issue of human rights and the problems we have encountered with this in South Africa. And the third is the problem concerning the victims—the victims [preceding two words in English]. Here we are concerned with compensation, restitution, and acknowledgement of the harmful deeds.

[Robinson] Let us come to the first issue you raised. Will there in other words first be a process, involving the truth commission, to determine who is guilty, followed by a second commission to determine if they qualify for amnesty, or is it just one commission who will address both of these issues?

[Omar] I am in the process of considering proposals but the general idea is for the commission not to decide for itself who will be eligible for amnesty, and who will not be eligible for amnesty. There will be a definition governing the type of transgression for which amnesty or indemnity will be granted, but a special committee with perhaps a judge or an advocate, or a lawyer as chairman, will evaluate applications for amnesty.

[Robinson] For amnesty specifically?

[Omar] That is correct, yes.

[Robinson] Mr. Omar, what specifically is the purpose of this commission of truth and the process of granting amnesty? What is the purpose?

[Omar] The aim of the commission of truth and reconciliation is to reveal the truth so that human rights violations, and here we are talking about serious human rights violations—people who have disappeared, murders ...

[Robinson, interrupting] On all sides?

[Omar] On all sides. This must be brought to light. It is very important for South Africans to know what has happened in the past.

[Robinson] Do you only expect the deeds to be exposed or the names of all people involved?

[Omar] Well, I think that in the investigation names of people will be mentioned, but of course one has to be careful here, and the procedures of the commission, its proceedings will have to be of such a nature that people are protected and that there is no ...

[Robinson] No witch hunt ... a witch hunt [preceding three words in English].

[Omar] Yes, that there is no witch hunt, also no miscarriage of justice. [preceding three words in English]

[Robinson] Will names be coupled to a specific deed or will a whole lot of names merely be announced?

[Omar] You see. On the one hand, where applications are made for amnesty or for indemnity, a person will have to reveal the deeds for which he or she is requesting indemnity, so that deeds will be linked to a specific person. Another task of the commission—where the violation of human rights will be placed on record—this could be a separate matter entirely. You know, the importance of this second aspect is not only to put things down on record but to ensure that we can move forward on a new basis with respect to human rights.

[Robinson] Just a last quick question to you before I come to the others—the issue of the cut-off dates. You have already announced that 5 December last year was the final cut-off date. How far back are you looking at?

[Omar] Mr. Robinson, the position is that the date is written into the constitution, 5 December. The constitution stipulates that it should not be ... [changes thought] it should be before 5 December. That is what the constitution says. Now this is the final date noted in the constitution and this is the date I have accepted.

[Robinson] And before that? Where are you going to begin—1900, 1948?

[Omar] Well, people will apply for indemnity or amnesty in connection with events, perhaps over the last 10 years.

[Robinson] So you say this is a reasonable period—the last 10 years.

[Omar] I think it is a reasonable period. I don't think there will be any applications for indemnity for any incidents which took place before this. It is possible that we may receive such applications, but there is no set date concerning the period when such acts were actually committed.

[Robinson] Thank you Mr. Omar. We now come to Mr. Eugene Terreblanche who is sitting next to me. Mr. Terreblanche, I understand that you have already submitted your proposals concerning the issue of amnesty. After the minister receives this he will have to consider your proposals. What specifically is your view?

[Terreblanche] First, I want to say that we handed in our proposals yesterday to the minister. Tomorrow we will hold a news conference at which we will announce details contained in this document. My biggest, single problem with the issue of amnesty is the unreasonable, totally unjustifiable rule on the predetermined cut-off date for amnesty. I cannot imagine that in this century, in the new South and in this modern world, that one can be in favor of such a cruel, unreasonable idea—that if someone commits a crime one minute before twelve, then he is given indemnity, and the person who arrives late for his appointment, maybe as a result of a delay or the fact that his vehicle could have broken down, that if his crime was committed a minute after twelve, then he could be sentenced to life or even hanged.

[Robinson] What would you say then is the desired date? What would you suggest?

[Terreblanche] Look, I want to say that it ridicules the whole issue of amnesty—that is, when it is coupled to a time factor. The most logical thing to do, if this government decides to wipe the slate clean, turning a new page and beginning with the new South Africa, then all people should be granted amnesty on the very day government comes into power.

We have cases of men who received indemnity after the cut-off date, for example, the entire executive committee of APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army], and here I am referring to the St. James Church massacre. I am also referring to the Heidelberg tavern bombing.

The state is creating a situation of conflict, anger, war, and riots in our prisons such as we have never experienced before. I cannot see how one can be a murderer on Saturday and a high-ranking official in the civil service by Sunday. Not only is he granted indemnity but he is also offered a good position. I am talking here as the leader of the AWB, for the right wing, but my request for amnesty goes for every member of an organization who acted or who was motivated by politics, as it stands in the constitution: to commit a specified deed to protect his freedom or sovereignty. All these people deserve to be indemnified. If we clean the slate then we should do a thorough job.

The next thing I want to say is that I find myself in position where noises were made several times in government circles hinting that they want to talk about the future. I cannot negotiate with the state president or any minister if my leaders are sitting in prison. If I had to negotiate a lasting solution to a specified problem then I would have to take my leaders with me. It does not help us if my leaders are sitting in prison and they are the ones being prosecuted.

[Robinson] Who are you referring to now?

[Terreblanche] I am referring to at least four to five AWB generals waiting for amnesty—people who have to appear in court daily to answer charges against them. This is unnecessary.

[Robinson] But you have at least submitted your proposals?

[Terreblanche] Yes, we have handed in a well-motivated document, one that addresses the issue of human rights and the rights of the individual, and I hope that the government doesn't think that there can ever be peace in South Africa if some people have to remain in prison as a result of the time factor and have to experience the hell of prison life for 20 years while others are released, people who have committed worse acts of terrorism.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr. Terreblanche. Mr. Golden Miles Bhudu, the whole issue of political motive—you differ on that point saying that other criminals should also receive amnesty.

[Bhudu] Yes, Freek. You see our case is clear. We had the Grootte Schuur Minute and the Pretoria Minute, also the Record of Understanding signed on 22 September 1992, and to our surprise we found that political prisoners who qualified for amnesty according to the Record of Understanding [preceding three words in English] still find themselves in prison.

Now one is faced with a situation where the interim government decided on six months remission of sentences for people in prison, irrespective of whether those people have committed acts of murder, rape, or attempted to steal a chicken or a fowl, so we have to draw a line here. Information at my disposal is that a week ago the worst of the worst prisoners were released. We spoke to organizations about this and they said that if this is the case all the prison cells should be opened so that everyone can go home.

[Robinson] Who are the people who were released? Is this also linked to the six months remission you are talking about?

[Bhudu] No, the people released in this case are people who, according to the state president of the old regime ...

[Robinson, interrupting] You are talking about the enforcing of the order he signed while in power?

[Bhudu] Yes.



[Robinson] Let us come back to your original statement—that is, that common criminals should also be released.

[Bhudu] Yes, we say that it is not just a question of opening the gates and allowing everyone to go home. We are talking here about approximately 116,000 people—where are they going to work, where are they going to stay, etc? What we say is that an amnesty committee should be established to address this issue [preceding word in English] of amnesty. This should be a commission or committee comprising lawyers, advocates, psychiatrists, social workers, etc. If they investigate this case thoroughly then they can inform the state president who will then be able to make a well-informed decision.

[Robinson] Yes, but such a commission is going to be established in any case. The point I want to make, because you were reported as having said this, is that someone who has stolen because of the poverty brought about by apartheid, should also receive indemnity.

[Bhudu] What we want to say Freek is that it is not as easy as it seems. As far as the political prisoner is concerned there is an advisory committee to look into their issues, and we support this. We only hope that this committee will be respected so that it will be able to fulfill its task. But what do we do with the person sitting in prison as a result of apartheid? We must acknowledge this problem, that is that the vast majority of people sitting in prisons today are black people, people who were denied the right to education.

[Robinson] But they did not have any political motive when they committed those deeds.

[Bhudu] I agree with that.

[Robinson] Our time is up and I want to thank all of you for your participation. We will discuss the issue again once the commission has released its report on the amnesty issue.

**AWB's Terreblanche Comments on Amnesty Issue**  
*MB3006174194 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] The AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader, Mr. Eugene Terreblanche, says there will be war

in South Africa if the government does not grant amnesty to all political prisoners and if it does not extend the cut-off date for applications for amnesty. He said at a news conference in Johannesburg that the AWB requested in a memorandum that the government release all left and right-wing prisoners in the interest of peace.

[Begin Terreblanche recording] Amnesty should be granted up until the day upon which it is decided on amnesty. In doing this the basis for peace can be laid for the future. You cannot punish prisoners who have fought for their sovereignty and who may be disadvantaged because of the time factor, and then release someone merely because he has applied before the cut-off date. In this way you are creating conditions for strife, bitterness, dispute, and revolution. [end recording]

#### **Police To Meet With ANC on Shell House Killings**

*MB3006205894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 2000 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] The SAPS [South African Police Service] has arranged an urgent meeting with top level ANC management to discuss the shooting of protest marchers outside the ANC's headquarters, Shell House, earlier this year. The meeting is scheduled for 5 July. Meanwhile, the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] has welcomed the announcement by Safety and Security Minister Mr. Sydney Mufamadi on police findings regarding the incident. Yesterday Mr. Mufamadi told Parliament that initial police investigations show that the attack on the marchers had been launched from within Shell House. The IFP said, however, that it might be too late for forensic tests to be carried out effectively.

#### **Ministry To Pay Teachers for 1993 Strike Period**

*MB0107093294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Text] The government says that members of the South African Democratic Teachers' Union, SADTU, will be paid for the period they were on strike last year. Acting Education Minister Steve Tshwete said that the unique concession had been made following talks with the union. He said that the money already deducted from teachers' salaries would be repaid next month.

## Angola

### UNITA Representative on Security Council Resolution

*MB3006195994 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Telephone interview with Marcos Samondo, UNITA's representative at the United Nations in New York, by reporter Alice Martin on 30 June; from the "Focus on Africa" program—recorded]

[Text] The United Nations Security Council, fed up with the endless war in Angola and snails-pace talks in Lusaka, is expected to adopt a resolution tonight imposing more sanctions on the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels from the end of July, if there is no peace agreement. It comes at a time when UNITA is apparently suffering some reverses. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government claims to have pushed them out of the town of Kuito and to have [word indistinct] their stronghold on other centers, such as Malanje. Well, among the increased sanctions could be the closure of UNITA's missions abroad which will directly affect UNITA's representative at the UN in New York, Marcos Samondo. On the line, Alice Martin asked him how he reacted to the threat of more sanctions.

[Samondo] My opinion is that the UN Security Council is making a big mistake by threatening to impose another package of sanctions, because basically you don't punish someone only because there is a legitimate disagreement over one issue at negotiating table. The dispute in Lusaka between UNITA and the Angola Government is about the governorship of Huambo. I think that the Security Council does not understand the importance of Huambo to UNITA which actually provides a security zone to thousands of UNITA supporters.

[Martin] The international community and the UN Security Council will surely be looking at the talks in Lusaka that have dragged on for seven months. You mentioned this issue of the governorship of Huambo, but isn't there, behind this, the feeling that UNITA has dragged its heels all the way in Lusaka?

[Samondo] No, to the contrary, because you really look at the last proposal on national reconciliation, the Angola Government took about 72 days to respond to the proposal of the mediation. Look, this is not democracy, and when the Security Council is insisting that UNITA ought to respond to a proposal, without Huambo, I don't think that is going to help to bring a peace process at all. That is really undermining efforts that have been in Lusaka negotiations so far.

[Martin] The new sanctions that could be imposed on 31 July include restricting the movements of the UNITA leadership, including its foreign missions and foreign representatives and freezing bank accounts. That is going to affect you quite badly, isn't it?

[Samondo] Well, I think it is premature and there is no way they have discussed that yet. I think even the draft resolution which is pending now, it says the Security Council reserves the right by 31 July to decide if there is any sanctions to be imposed.

[Martin] But if it does happen, you are out of a job?

[Samondo] Yes, out of a job, here. I am a diplomat. They are going to close down the office. That means the BBC will no longer have a chance to hear UNITA's view, because all of us we are going to be going home and all that you are going to hear is just the view from the MPLA.

[Martin] Now, latest reports from Angola say that there have been considerable government advances around the cities of Kuito, N'Dalatando, and Malanje which UNITA had been besieging. Is it a setback for your forces?

[Samondo] Well, I have not heard that report, but let me say that situation in Kuito and other places like N'Dalatando still remains very, very tense. It is very difficult at this point to see who is ahead and who is not ahead. I am surprised to hear that the government, for the first time admits that they are pushing ahead, because you hear them in the Security Council—even now they are going to give their speeches—they are always going to say that UNITA always attacks, it is UNITA which is fighting, which is not the case at all.

[Martin] But is this a significant setback for your troops?

[Samondo] I wouldn't say it is a significant setback because in any war, some times you are up, you are down, but I don't think that the question now should be who is up or who is down in the battlefield. The question would be how to find a meaningful resolution to discuss it in Lusaka.

### UNITA Insists on Governing Huambo Province

*MB3006201994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] Jorge Valentim, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] information secretary and spokesman, said in Lusaka today that there will be no peace unless the government hands over Huambo. The Zambian capital has been the venue for the Angolan peace talks for more than seven months. Manuel da Conceicao, our correspondent, reports:

[Begin da Conceicao recording] The Angolan peace talks have now entered a stage which can be described as crucial. This morning UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye held separate meetings with the government and UNITA negotiating teams, but no work was done this afternoon.

Meanwhile, UNITA has reacted to the mediation's 10-point document on modalities and their implementation. Those points include UNITA's participation in the

various levels of government, the swearing in of UNITA's deputies to the National Assembly, and the return of UNITA's generals to the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA.

UNITA insisted on governing Huambo Province in the document it handed over to the mediators today. Jorge Valentim noted that UNITA has a role to play concerning effective national reconciliation, and he added that the government must show flexibility. Valentim said that for there to be an accord in Lusaka, the government must first allow UNITA to govern Huambo Province or there will be no accord and the talks will still be dragging on by the year 2000.

Meanwhile, sources close to the mediators have said that UNITA wants the issue of its participation in the various levels of government to be discussed immediately.

UN Special Representative Blondin Beye will leave for Zimbabwe tomorrow to hold talks with President Robert Mugabe, from whom he will ask for political and moral support for a successful end to the peace talks now entering their thorniest stage. [end recording]

#### Further Samondo Comments Aired

*MB3006215894 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Telephone interview with Marcos Samondo, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola special representative at the United Nations in New York, by reporter Joao Costa; from the "London Last Minute" program—recorded]

[Text] There is increased uncertainty about Angola's future. This comes in the wake of a clearly defiant stand by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] concerning a resolution that has already received full support from the UN Security Council and which now awaits ratification. The UN Security Council meeting resumed its proceedings this morning.

UNITA has described the UN Security Council's document as a poor contribution toward peace. That resolution establishes a 30-day deadline for UNITA to accept the mediators' proposal. UNITA and the mediators differ in regard to the issue of UNITA's participation in the country's administration. More specifically, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] will govern Huambo in terms of the proposal advanced by the United Nations and the observers of the Angolan peace process.

UNITA, however, has flatly rejected the possibility that its principal stronghold should be turned over to Angolan Government officials. It has also described as unacceptable the fact that the UN Security Council has not taken into account the specific nature of the Angolan problem. UNITA feels that the traumatic experiences of 1975 and 1992 make it necessary for security areas to be

created for its leaders and grassroots officials. Marcos Samondo, UNITA representative in New York, comments:

[Samondo] In truth, the process is still being given some flexibility, which explains why they have extended the deadline one month, contrary to the government's wish that it should be 15 days only. Furthermore, sanctions will not commence automatically. On 31 July, there will be yet another meeting which will also analyze all the information in the hands of the UN Security Council at the time.

[Costa] UNITA continues to stick to its original position concerning the Huambo issue. In fact, for you this appears to be the main sticking point as far as the UN proposal is concerned.

[Samondo] Yes, we continue to insist on the Huambo issue because Huambo represents a security haven for the people of UNITA. This has especially been the case since the massacres of November 1992, when some UNITA members had to flee Luanda and go on foot for some three months before they reached Huambo. It is important that UNITA has a place where it has a support base, so that it can at least function and do its work freely. We believe that Huambo is that area at this stage.

Obviously, the Huambo issue is a sensitive one. Many think that Huambo will be part of some autonomy framework. No, Huambo is part of a national concept and part of the national reconciliation concept. All we hope for from Huambo concerns this transitional stage only. For the people of UNITA, that would be an area where they could live in peace without suffering any of the [words indistinct] attacks and killings by the ninjas [Riot Police] in 1992.

[Costa] That would be a kind of promised land, but that idea collides with the concepts of state and national sovereignty.

[Samondo] Well, perhaps I would not refer to it as a promised land. If we describe it in those terms, we would be talking about something separate from Angola. A united and indivisible Angola is the promised land for all of us. The vice governor of Huambo would come from the government's side. Perhaps some 60 or 70 percent of the districts would be administered by the government. What is more, this would only be a temporary adjustment that would boost the negotiating process and that would help create a climate of trust...

[Costa, interrupting] Mr. Samondo: The UN Security Council has not specified what kind of sanctions it might apply on UNITA a month from now. But will UNITA be willing to bend to the UN Security Council's decision one month from now, or will UNITA continue saying that it wants to continue governing Huambo?

[Samondo] In accordance with a communique issued by the UNITA Political Commission, I think that UNITA will make its own assessment of the UN Security Council



resolutions. UNITA will arrive at its own conclusions and decisions concerning what it must do. The only problem is that the only options currently given by the UN Security Council are either to hand over Huambo to the MPLA government or face further sanctions. What other choice does UNITA have at this point? We are facing a life and death situation.

[Costa] So you think that the Security Council is placing UNITA between a rock and a hard place?

[Samondo] I do not think so, but they are complicating the peace process. As UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye has said, some 90 percent of the issues under discussion in Lusaka have already been agreed on. Now, by demanding that UNITA do this or that at a time when there is disagreement at a negotiating table, why should one side alone be punished just because it raises thoroughly legitimate issues concerning its own defense and security?

In view of that, it is my belief that the UN Security Council's decision can only further slow down the process. Certainly, UNITA will always choose life before death, before ninjas, before the UN Security Council's whip, and before closing Marcos Samondo's office in New York.

#### **Samonde Not Optimistic About Mandela Role**

*MB0107065894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Text] UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] representative at the UN, Mr. Marcos Samondo, says that he is not very optimistic about President Nelson Mandela's mediation role in the Angolan civil war. Speaking on the radio news program, Monitor, he said that as far as he knew no date or venue had been set for talks between President Mandela and Dr. Jonas Savimbi.

Mr. Samondo said that although a decision on mediation would be taken in Huambo, in view of the UN's latest sanctions threats President Mandela would simply be attending UNITA's funeral. Mr. Samondo said that despite the sanctions threats UNITA was continuing with the negotiations in Lusaka. During the recent visit to Cape Town by the UN envoy to Angola, President Mandela agreed to hold talks with President de Santos and Dr. Savimbi.

#### **UN Special Representative Meets Mugabe**

*MB0107125894 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio from Lusaka]

[Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye who left for Harare this morning, has already returned, but did not reveal the outcome of his visit on his arrival at the local airport. However, a source close to the talks admitted that the Malian national received guarantees

from President Robert Mugabe on issues regarding Angola's peace process. Meanwhile, the government and National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] representatives will possibly resume talks, only this afternoon, in the presence of the mediator and troika of observers to at last begin discussing the implementation of the modalities of national reconciliation.

Meanwhile, the extraparlimentary opposition delegation which arrived in the Zambian capital on 26 June are scheduled to leave for South Africa today. Angolan Ambassador to Zambia Pedro Mavunza and Zambian Foreign Minister Dr. Remmy Mushota yesterday received in audience Miguel Muendo and his colleagues, with whom they discussed the current situation in Angola.

#### **Correspondents Report on Military Situation**

##### **Cuanza Norte, Malanje**

*MB3006155294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] Government troops have already consolidated their positions in N'Dalatando, Cuanza Norte Province, and are now carrying out clean-up operations on the outskirts of the city. Our correspondent Abilio Correia reports.

[Begin Correia recording] The government forces, the National Police, and the Civilian Defense Force are defending the city by tooth and nail. In the clean-up operations, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] a few days ago captured a PKM submachine gun, four B-10 gun shells, and took prisoner one soldier belonging to the special commando force of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] coming from Huambo. [end recording]

Although the situation is calm in N'Dalatando, there is a shortage of food there. There is no food in the city and to go to farms means putting one's life in the hands of the rebels. There is also famine in Malanje but UNITA continues to cause grief. The government has the situation under control and UNITA has now chosen to shell densely populated areas. Our correspondent Francisco Kuringana reports.

[Begin Kuringana recording] Yesterday, for example, two children were killed by the rebels in the southern part of the city. Children who were playing in the street were hit by fragments of a projectile which exploded about 300 meters away from them. The government forces are, however, doing all they can to silence once and for all the confusion caused by the rebels in the service of Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. [end recording]



**Cuanza, Lunda Sul, Kuito**

*MB3006210994 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] While peace talks are under way in Lusaka, Zambia, the military situation continues to be tense in the country. The Black Cockerel's men yesterday attacked government positions in Amboim District, Cuanza Sul Province.

Four days ago National Union for the Total Independence of Angola's [UNITA] rebels also attacked (Ebal-zumbo) village, about 100 km from Sumbe, killing three civilians and wounding 13 others. During hot pursuit operations, the Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] killed four of Jonas Savimbi's men and freed 11 civilians held captive by UNITA.

FAA forces killed 56 UNITA rebels in Saurimo, Lunda Sul Province, over the past few days. Colonel Neves Bunga, FAA commander in Cacolo, explains:

[Begin Bunga recording] [Words indistinct] 56 men, including two lieutenants. [end recording]

In this operation, government forces seized 28 AKM weapons, two B-10 guns, 20 rounds of ammunition, five RPG-7 weapons, five PKM weapons, and other war materiel. Col. Neves Bunga also said that UNITA massacred 110 civilians at (Chacufa) village.

[Begin Bunga recording] In revenge, UNITA massacred 110 civilians, including children. Some of these people were burned inside their houses. It was a horrible massacre. [end recording]

In Kuito, Bie Province, the FAA forces recaptured some wards. Our correspondent Abel Abraao reports.

[Begin Abraao recording] Government forces recaptured this afternoon Cambulucuto and Catemo Wards after fierce clashes waged since this morning against the rebel troops. The recapture of the two wards by the government forces took place 48 hours after they gained total control of the city. This situation has not, however, alleviated the situation of the people because of snipers and the shelling of the city by UNITA. Thirty-six civilians have been killed and 69 others were wounded during heavy clashes which led to the recapture of Cambulucuto and Catemo Wards by the government forces. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**UNITA Radio Notes MPLA Attacks on Lunda Norte**

*MB3006135994 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] Lunda Norte Province's Canfunfo District has again been the target of the murderous fire of Eduardo dos Santos' fighter aircraft. A Sukhoi-25 aircraft flying in from Saurimo, the capital of Lunda Norte Province [as heard], dropped some 15 phosphorus and [words indistinct] bombs on the town at 2245 on 28 June [words indistinct] five homes burned down, 70 civilians were barbarously murdered, and 150 other people—including 50 children between 4 and 7 years old—suffered serious injuries as a result of burns inflicted by the phosphorus. Those 150 people are currently receiving intensive medical care in the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, central hospital at Canfunfo. Nine of them have suffered such serious head wounds that they are unlikely to recover.

**Malawi****President Opens Parliament; Troops To Go to Rwanda**

*MB0107093194 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 1 Jun 94*

[Text] Malawi's new President Bakili Muluzi pledged for his country's first multiparty parliament yesterday to work to uphold democracy after three decades of dictatorship. Opening the house's first session since a landmark in elections last month in which his United Democratic Front [word indistinct] former president for life, Kamuzu Banda, from power, Muluzi called for national reconciliation. He paid tribute to the aged and ailing former ruler, referring to him as the father and founder of the Malawi nation, who deserves to be given respect. Mr. Muluzi said his government would propose a package of retirement benefits for Mr. Banda.

Mr. Muluzi also condemned massacres in Rwanda and said his country would send 100 to 200 troops to the central African state. He said Malawi was contributing with peace-keepers in response to a request by the United Nations secretary general, Butrus Butrus-Ghali. Mr. Muluzi urged an end to the Rwanda fighting in which more than half a million people have been massacred since April.

## The Gambia

### Parliament Adopts Budget 29 Jun in Banjul

AB0107122394 Dakar PANA in English 1210 GMT  
30 Jun 94

[Text] Banjul, 30 Jun (PANA)—The Gambian Parliament has approved the country's 1994/95 budget of 1.018 billion dalasi [D] (about 107 million U.S. dollars). The budget, the biggest ever in the West African country with a population of 902,000 (1992 estimates), was adopted by the legislature in Banjul on Wednesday [29 June]. It was presented to the house by Finance Minister Bakary Dabo, on 24 June.

It projects an expenditure ceiling of D958 million (about 96 million U.S. dollar) to be derived mainly from grants and foreign loans. A total of D278.2 million (about 29.5 million U.S. dollars) was allocated to the development budget of which D227 million (about 24 million U.S. dollars) is covered by foreign loans and grants.

The budget also provides for seven percent salary increases for all civil servants, the Army and police, pensioners and wage earners, which is above the country's present five percent inflation rate. The recurrent budget accounts for 54.5 percent of total expenditures of which 48 percent is allocated to personal emoluments.

The social sector received the largest share with health and education combined allocated 34.6 percent (30 percent in 1993/94). Defence and security follow with 13 percent.

For 1994/95, total loan repayments plus interest and amortisation payments amount to D269.4 million (about 28.5 million U.S. dollars).

The budget estimates current national average unemployment rate at 26 percent. It said the level of gross official reserves increased to [word indistinct] 72.0 million (about 01.4 million U.S. dollars) which could cover six months worth of imports for the country.

## Liberia

### ECOMOG, INPFL, LPC Said Planning Assault

AB3006163594 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English  
1400 GMT 30 Jun 94

[Text] It has been reported that the West African troops serving with the African peacekeeping force in Liberia has planned a massive assault on Greater Liberia from several fronts. According to the report, a newly trained guerrilla group, led by former INPFL [Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia] Field Marshall Prince Johnson, who has been in Nigeria, will combine with forces of the LPC [Liberian Peace Council], another armed group in Guinea, and the Nigerian contingent of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], to attack the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] from Grand Bassa; Bong Mines, in Bong County; Rivercess; Firestone, in Marguibi County; and Liberia's

borders with Guinea. The reports say the operation will also include paratroopers from the Nigerian contingent of ECOMOG, which will undertake the task of attacking Gbarnga from its surrounding bushes.

Recently, in Monrovia, some contingents of the African peacekeeping troops met at the headquarters of the peacekeepers to conclude discussions on plans to finally wipe out the NPFL from Liberia. An inside source at ECOMOG headquarters recently revealed the plot and said it will be effected by 15 July, this year. Already, ECOMOG has been supplying several splinter armed groups in Monrovia with arms and ammunition to attack the NPFL.

Meanwhile, there are reports that there exists a division within the Roosevelt Johnson Krahn faction of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] over the decision by General Johnson to turn over territories captured by his forces to the Nigerian contingent of ECOMOG. But, that decision was opposed by field commanders of the Krahn faction of ULIMO, on grounds that the motive was clandestine and not in the best interest of peace.

### Minister Designate Deplores Dhokie Attack Plan

AB3006163894 Gbarnga Radio ELRL in English  
1400 GMT 30 Jun 94

[Text] NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] deputy internal affairs minister designate to the LNTG [Liberian National Transitional Government] for urban affairs, Mr. (Maxwell Pouh), has described Mr. Samuel Dhokie's move to attack the people of Liberia as [word indistinct] and unfortunate. Speaking to Radio Liberia in Gbarnga, Mr. (Pouh) said it was unfortunate to hear that Samuel Dhokie, one of the strong pillars of the people's popular uprising, can plan to attack the people of this country and bring division within the NPFL, at a time when the revolution is at its crossing point.

### Factions Ordered To Surrender Communication Equipment

AB0107113694 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 1 Jul 94

[Text] The ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] High Command has warned that henceforth any person caught committing armed robbery will be shot on sight. The ECOMOG warning comes in the wake of the escalation in activities of armed robbery prevalent in Monrovia and its environs which continue to claim the lives of innocent armless civilians in recent times.

In a statement read by ECOMOG field commander, Major General John Inengier, assured that ECOMOG will continue to provide security for all inhabitants of Liberia, particularly in Monrovia and areas under its control.

Meanwhile, the ECOMOG High Command has expressed displeasure at the stalled phase of the disarmament process since this is undermining efforts by ECOMOG and UNOMIL in moving the peace process forward.

In a related development, the ECOMOG High Command has warned the leadership of warring factions to desist from holding factional meetings and press conferences and the issuance of inflammatory statements that have the potential to impede the peace process.

Delivering a statement to representatives of warring factions during a meeting at operation headquarters, ECOMOG field commander Maj. Gen. John Inienger also warned warring factions against the possession of arms and warlike materials in Monrovia and other areas under its control.

ECOMOG also cautioned warring factions against constant harassment, intimidation, and kidnapping of ECOMOG soldiers, UNOMIL personnel, as well as defenseless civilians. The statement also advised vendors and dealers in communication equipment as well as those selling and carrying [brand name indistinct] radio communications sets, or groups or individuals to ensure that these individuals obtain security clearance from ECOMOG authorities before doing so.

The ECOMOG statement further called on factions leaders and heads of organizations presently in possession of radio communication devices in Monrovia to surrender those equipment to ECOMOG with immediate effect.

#### **ECOMOG, Faction Leaders Discuss General Security**

*AB0107113294 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Text] The meeting between representatives of warring factions, ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], UNOMIL [United Nations Observer Mission in Liberia] and the Ministries of Information and Justice to discuss general security in the country was held yesterday behind closed doors at ECOMOG headquarters. Representatives attending the meeting included General Hezekiah Bowen of the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia], (George Boley) of the LPC [Liberian Peace Council], and Lieutenant Koromah and Roosevelt John of ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia].

#### **UN Spokesman Confirms 6 Soldiers Taken Hostage**

*AB3006195894 Paris AFP in English 1344 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] Monrovia, June 30 (AFP)—The leader of the UN mission in the West African country Liberia confirmed Thursday [30 June] that six UN observers had been taken hostage Tuesday in Tubmanburg, 60 kilometres (37 miles) north of here. Kenyan UN Major General Daniel Opande said a full statement was being prepared, but he confirmed that the incident had taken place.

"I want to get detailed information on the incident," he told an AFP correspondent in Monrovia.

Earlier a UN spokesman in New York said six UN military observers had been taken hostage on Tuesday at Tubmanburg by the members of the rebel United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, demanding food in exchange for their release. The hostages were believed to include a Jordanian captain, an Egyptian commander, a Uruguayan commander and a Bangladeshi whose rank was not given. The UN also suggested that West African peace-keeping forces had exchanged fire with the kidnappers. However, a spokesman for the West African force in Monrovia denied this, saying that its soldiers arrived too late to stop the kidnap.

"We were not there. It was so sudden that before we got there they had already taken them away so we only tried to secure the premises," the spokesman said.

Tubmanburg is currently in the hands of the mainly ethnic Krahn faction of the rebel movement, currently fighting members of the rival Mandingo clan within the movement.

#### **ULIMO Releases Hostages**

*AB0107100594 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Text] Six UNOMIL [UN Observer Mission in Liberia] officers who were taken hostage by ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] fighters in Tubmanburg have been released. The officers were released yesterday after the intervention of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Monitoring group] and General Roosevelt Johnson, whose fighters carried out the act. The UNOMIL personnel were taken on Tuesday [28 June] by the faction who say their action was to force the UN to distribute food to them.

#### **Defense Ministry Denies Arming AFL in Monrovia**

*AB0107102794 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English  
0900 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Text] The Ministry of National Defense has categorically denied reports that the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] has been rearmed in Monrovia. At a joint council cabinet meeting yesterday, the assistant minister for public affairs at the Defense Ministry, Mr. Alfred Dennis, said the AFL is not armed and in anyway involved in organized joint security operations. According to a MICA [Ministry of Information and Culture in charge of Administration] release, Assistant Minister Dennis challenged the general public to produce evidence that the Armed Forces of Liberia has been armed and roaming the streets of Monrovia at night.



## Nigeria

### Government Fails To Produce Abiola in Court

AB3006124094 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 30 Jun 94

[Text] Lagos, 30 Jun (AFP)—The Nigerian Military Government on Thursday [30 June] failed to comply with a Federal High Court order to produce Nigeria's chief opposition leader, Chief Moshood Abiola in court, court sources said. The wife of the detained politician, Kudiratu Olayinka Abiola, filed a suit on 24 June with the court aimed at securing her husband's release.

Judge Lateef Odusanya had the same day ordered that Abiola should be produced in court on June 30. The judge, apparently not satisfied with the explanation given by the federal attorney-general on why Abiola had not been brought to court, immediately issued a fresh order for him to appear without fail on 4 July.

More than 1,500 people crowded into the courthouse in a show of solidarity with Abiola, an AFP reporter at the scene said.

### Human Rights Activist Ransome-Kuti Released

AB3006203694 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 30 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] Today was the day that Nigerian politician Chief Moshood Abiola was supposed to be brought before the court. He was arrested a week ago, after declaring himself president under the terms of last June's annulled elections. Since then his whereabouts have been a mystery, and there has been much speculation that the military regime of General Sani Abacha was keeping Chief Abiola on the move. [passage omitted] But while Chief Abiola stays in detention, another pro-democrat, Bekoe Ransome-Kuti of the Campaign for Democracy, has been released. He is out on bail of 50,000 naira, or \$2,500. He was arrested three weeks ago, and he has been charged with treason after demanding the removal of the military regime.

It is not the first time Bekoe Ransome-Kuti has fallen afoul of the authorities and ending up in jail. On the line, Raggi Omar asked him how he had got on in prison this time:

[Begin recording] [Ransome-Kuti] I just take it as it comes. They are just a few people who are holding everybody to ransom, and we just have to [word indistinct] liberating ourselves. As I was under a staircase for three weeks and (?there were people under) worse conditions, so it is not the end of the (?world).

[Omar] So you were under a staircase?

[Ransome-Kuti] Yes.

[Omar] What? You were not kept in a cell. You were just kept under stairs?

[Ransome-Kuti] Yes, under stairs. The cells were full and I was just put outside the cell over which the staircase passes. The policemen were supportive, which again indicates that everybody is fed up with what is going on.

[Omar] So what happens now for you? I mean, will you be campaigning vigorously against the Abacha regime?

[Ransome-Kuti] That is basic. This is something everybody in the country has to do very vigorously. I mean, [words indistinct] this mess we have been doing for so many years. We will have to topple it this time. We just have to get our country moving again. I mean what is going on is just unacceptable.

[Omar] You sound like a man who does not much, you know, care about the charges of treason, and you are just going to ply on straight ahead. Is that your attitude?

[Ransome-Kuti] Well, our goals are clear, straightforward—of course they are a useless government. I mean, they have been there for how many months now, and what have they done? They can [words indistinct].

[Omar] They have arrested Mr. Abiola?

[Ransome-Kuti] [laughs] Well, that is all they can do. They can arrest people and lock people up. But the (?comeup-pance) will come sooner or later. [end recording]

### Oil Workers' Union Renews Strike Threat

AB3006155094 Paris AFP in English 1538 GMT 30 Jun 94

[Text] Lagos, 30 Jun (AFP)—A strike by oil workers demanding that Nigeria's military regime hand over power to the presumed winner of presidential elections last year, will turn off the taps in the powerful oil industry, the oil workers' union said Thursday [30 June]. Wariebi Agamene, the head of the powerful Nigerian Union of Petroleum and Gas Workers, said the nationwide strike fixed to begin July 4 will prevent the extraction of crude oil and stop foreign sales.

"The strike is on and it will take place in all parts of the federation", Agamene told AFP by telephone. "Our infantrymen are already on the red alert. Crude oil will not be lifted for sale in the international market", he said.

Crude oil exports account for more than 90 percent of the nation's foreign exchange earnings. By this weekend, oil rigs in the country will no longer work, he said. The strike will also affect gas supplies and could cause powercuts in Lagos, he added.

### NLC Dissociates From Planned Strike

AB3006193894 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 30 Jun 94

[Text] The Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] has dissociated itself from the planned industrial action by the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers [NUPENG]. The general secretary of the NLC, Comrade (Morgan) Anegbo, stated this today in Lagos, while



reacting to reports that the proposed strike by NUPENG had received the support of the congress. Comrade (Anegbo) said that the congress was not informed by NUPENG, neither had it given any form of support to the action.

The NUPENG had on Tuesday [28 June], at a news conference, enumerated three conditions that must be met on or before 4 July, failing which it would call out workers on strike. These include the implementation of the 1,000-naira interim award agreed on last month. The others include the payment of all outstanding debts to oil companies and implementation of the national industrial [word indistinct] which stated that workers at the Petroleum Trading Institute, Wari, should enjoy the same conditions of service with their counterparts at the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation].

But, hours after the news conference, NUPENG's Employers Association, NATO, announced that arrangements were in tough gear for the payment of the interim award.

#### **Government Declares Strike Illegal**

*AB0107091094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 0600 GMT 1 Jul 94*

[Text] The Federal Government has declared as illegal the planned industrial action by the National Union of Petroleum and Natural Gas Workers [NUPENG]. The minister of petroleum and mineral resources, Chief Don Etiebet, told Radio Nigeria's energy correspondent in Lagos yesterday that NUPENG had not informed either the Ministry or NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation] of the nonpayment of income award for tanker drivers.

Chief Etiebet said that the threat by NUPENG to disrupt the distribution of petroleum products as well as crude oil exports amounted to sabotage and was not in line with the procedure for declaring industrial action. Chief Etiebet disclosed that NUPENG and the National Association of Road Transport Workers should put the nation first in their consideration by adopting dialogue to resolve issues. He assured Nigerians that steps have been taken to forestall any disruption of the free flow of petroleum products in the country.

#### **Sierra Leone**

##### **60 Said Dead in Rebel Attack in South of Country**

*AB3006192994 Paris AFP in English 1834 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Text] Freetown, June 30 (AFP)—Rebels killed 58 civilians and two government soldiers in an attack on the southern Sierra Leone village of Telu on Thursday [30 June], according to reports reaching the capital Freetown. Journalists contacted in the provincial capital of Bo, 170 kilometres (105 miles) east of the capital, said the incident occurred at 0600 GMT. Some 18 seriously wounded civilians were

taken 20 kilometres (14 miles) to a hospital in Bo for treatment, some said to be in a critical condition.

Reinforcements sent to the area failed to find the rebels, presumed to be from the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), the rebel movement which has been fighting the military government in the West African state since May 1991. The dead soldiers were guarding Telu, which is 12 kilometres (seven miles) from a displaced persons camp housing 50,000 people. The rebels are reported to have fled into dense bushland after setting houses and farms alight.

Led by Corporal Foday Sankoh from May 1991, the rebel forces took over the east and south of the country before a government fight-back in 1993. Since the start of the year, RUF has carried out a series of attacks in the centre of the country, particularly in the region of Bo.

#### **Togo**

##### **Eyadema Welcomes Resumed Cooperation With France**

*AB3006171094 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 30 Jun 94*

[Presidential communique issued on 30 June; place not given]

[Text] France has just announced the resumption of cooperation with Togo. Earlier, on 27 April 1994, in a congratulatory message sent to President Eyadema on Togo's national day, President Francois Mitterrand said he wished to see Togo's new move towards democracy and development succeed. The French head of state said he wanted to see the resumption of bilateral cooperation between Togo and France. This has become a reality today. The Togolese head of state expressed joy over this decision which will mark—without a doubt—a new era in the friendly relations that have always existed in the history of a longstanding friendship between our two peoples.

The resumption of cooperation between our two countries marks an end to difficult international circumstances, which had been marked by conflicts and all sorts of difficulties, because of a deep change in our society. More than ever, the much needed solidarity between peoples and states has become one of the essential conditions and dimensions without which no country, regardless of its importance, can solely ensure its development.

Togo and France have come to realize this necessary solidarity, and have established development ties for more than 30 years based on cooperation and a friendship that enabled them to face the difficulties that arose during those years. The head of state said he wished to see this new era of friendship and cooperation between the two countries contribute to strengthening the bonds of cooperation between the two states, who were resolutely engaged on a path of bilateral cooperation which would benefit both sides.

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**DATE FILMED**

6 JULY 1994

